The following were mentioned as the pioneer industries to be worked by the Government :—

(1) matches, (2) paper, (3) pencils, (4) glass, (5) wood-distillation, (6) sugar-refining, (7) soap-boiling, (8) candle-making and (9) the preparation of chemicals and dyes.

The other suggestions of the Member were (1) the opening of a Central Technological Institute with Industrial Schools in important centres, (2) the re-modelling of Secondary education according to the needs of an industrial life and (3) the appointment of a Committee to help Dr. Barker, the members proposed being a Chemist, an Economist and an Engineer to be selected from the superfluous staff of the College and the P. W. D. and a non-official Travancorean of sound culture and practical business talents.

Dewan's reply.—The representations and suggestions of the several Members are noted for consideration.

70. Need for Government organising or helping to organise an Industrial and Agricultural Bank for Travancore.

Mr. N. T. Isaac (Member, T. I. C., Alleppey) said that every country which wished to become materially rich had to come to that position by the influence of banking concerns. It was not possible to estimate the benefits that would accrue to the trading classes from a carefully managed and wealthy Bank. The high position occupied by the countries well-known in the commercial world owed their prosperity entirely to the Banks with which they had financial transactions. Travancore which had been in the fore-front of civilization and progress in many matters and had been admittedly superior to several other Native States and Provinces in British India in regard to education and other forms of enlightenment ought to take a leaf out of other countries in the line of industrial development. As the establishment of a Bank had been recognised as the first step towards an era of commercial prosperity and material wealth in a country, there ought to be no hesitation in taking that step. Further, the people were exceedingly poor and were unable to lay out anything substantial for any paying industry, and even those who could afford it were diffident to launch themselves in any industrial concern. There was also a spirit of mutual distrust among the people. The existing Banking concerns were of no use to the people. The Bank of Madras would help no Indian trader and, even where it showed a disposition, its terms were so stringent and exacting that ordinary merchants would not accept them with impunity. The various *Hundi* shops had come to be regarded as adventurous institutions the object of which was to make as much money as possible. The failure of several *Hundi* shops during the past few years involving hundreds of people in great ruin and loss was another circumstance which favoured the establishment of a Bank like the one in Baroda or Mysore for the purpose of financing agricultural and industrial enterprises. In conclusion, the Member referred to the beneficent work done in Egypt, Japan, etc., through the instrumentality of Agricultural and Industrial Banks and prayed for the early establishment of an Industrial and Agricultural Bank.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

V. PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

71. Need for public works to help and develop agriculture in South Travancore with special reference to the waterlogged areas.

Mr. T. Kumara Pillai (Member, Kalkulam taluk) said that the first point he wished to bring to the notice of the Government was the necessity for starting and completing all works originally contemplated in connection with the Kodayar Project as, unless that was done, the project was not likely to prove beneficial to the ryots to the same extent the Government had anticipated. The object of the Government was that the project works should prove useful for the cultivation of 62,479 acres of wet lands in Nanjanad and Edanad. The area now benefited, however, was only 45,540 acres of which 10,506 acres

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